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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, and Yugoslavia.

Established 1887

Fish Aide Urges Union to Answer Appeal for Order

an Mooney stated. He chided Western reporters for expecting an instant solution to Poland's problems. "I'm sick of hearing about intervention speculation," he said. "This does not help Poland." The new labor law, which should have been passed by the end of last year, is only one of a series of potential problems that lie ahead. The law is supposed to enshrine the union freedoms won by strikers last summer. Mr. Rakowski's remarks are the latest indication that the authorities, alarmed at the unending run of strikes in the last few months, will want to severely restrict the right to strike. Moves in this direction have already been made with a decree stipulating that strikers only have the right to half pay, and then only if their stoppage is compatible with union statutes. Solidarity said in its policy statement Thursday night that it intended to fight to reverse that decree.



Bulawayo workers head for work in the city's industrial area under the watchful armed protection of the Zimbabwe Army while fighting subsided between rival factions of former nationalist guerrillas.

Zimbabwe Rebels in Midlands Reported to Surrender to Army

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Armed rebels holding Commemara army camp in the Zimbabwe midlands surrendered to government troops Friday, the local news agency reported. The Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency quoted a highly placed source as saying: "They gave up without a shot being fired." The agency said the rebels, who had held out since Monday night, gave in as government troops prepared to launch an attack after warning the rebels that they would be bombed unless they surrendered. It retraced an earlier report that air force planes had bombed the camp. Government troops now control the camp, it said. Mr. Mugabe, 56, won overwhelmingly in the British-supervised, pre-independence elections last February, and Mr. Nkomo reluctantly accepted Mr. Mugabe's offer to join a coalition government as home affairs minister in charge of the police. Last month, however, Mr. Mugabe announced that Mr. Nkomo had been removed and offered a job as minister of public service. Mr. Nkomo rejected that, but later agreed to become a minister without portfolio with a voice in security affairs. The Cabinet demotion was apparently the last straw for militant members of Mr. Nkomo's political party, the Patriotic Front, and the guerrillas who had belonged to his Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, or ZIPRA.

Nonaligned Bloc Asks Afghan Troop Pullout

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service NEW DELHI — The nonaligned world Friday overrode the strong objection of members friendly to the Soviet Union and called for the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan and "foreign forces" from Cambodia. The decision by the 92 members of the world's largest and most diverse bloc marked a sharp shift from the Havana summit meeting in 1979, when it appeared that the nonaligned movement was tilting away from neutrality toward the Soviet Union. The meeting appeared to signal the movement's rejection of the argument of Cuba, currently heading the movement, that the Soviet Union was the real ally of nonaligned nations. Instead, the members tried to exhibit evenhandedness in their references to the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The foreign ministers, for example, deleted a specific reference to the U.S. naval base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia because there was no corresponding mention of Soviet military facilities in the region. The resolution as passed merely opposed "military presences of all the great powers" in the Indian Ocean, where both the United States and the Soviet Union have amassed large battle fleets. Nor was the Soviet Union directly named in the resolution on Afghanistan despite the presence of 85,000 Soviet troops who invaded that nonaligned nation in December, 1979, and installed the government of Babrak Karmal. The resolution "urgently calls for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops" as well as observance of noninterference and nonintervention. The nonaligned movement backed Pakistan, which has demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from its border, and bolstered the stand of India, which has among other nations maintained that the Soviet intervention was caused by foreign backing of Afghan rebel bands. Afghanistan and Vietnam both called the resolution "absolutely unwarranted" and said that it was interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan that had invited the Russians to protect its government from foreign aggressors. Although no aggressor was named, Afghanistan has in the past blamed Pakistan, the United States and China for supplying weapons and training to the Afghan rebel forces, some of whom are based in Pakistan. The unprecedented objections by the two member states broke the code of consensus that the non-aligned movement generally uses to form its position. In this case as well as in regard to Cambodia, a number of members blamed a minority for using a lack of consensus to thwart the will of the majority of the nonaligned states. Cambodia, a nonaligned state not seated at this meeting, posed an equally thorny problem for the movement. Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia insisted that the movement call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which Soviet-backed Hanoi invaded in 1979. Hanoi then overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot and put Heng Samrin in power. In its resolution, the nonaligned world did not name Vietnam, a fellow nonaligned nation, but called for the withdrawal of "foreign forces." Conference sources said that the Asian nations formed an informal alliance on the Cambodian and Afghan issues with Pakistan to force changes in the original draft declaration presented by India, which did not call for troop withdrawals. There were fears at this meeting that the nonaligned movement, which Wednesday celebrated the 20th anniversary of its first summit meeting, would lose credibility if it failed to take stances on the three biggest problems facing it — the interventions in Afghanistan and Cambodia and the five-month-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, both nonaligned members. It moved Friday to try to get a settlement of that war by forging a set of principles both sides could agree to and naming a committee of foreign ministers to bring an end to the fighting. It appeared unlikely, however, that it would be any more successful than any other international effort. A serious challenge to U.S. policy in the Mideast was the decision to vote against accepting the credentials of the Israeli delegation at the next meetings of the United Nations.

NATO Eager to Inspect MiG Reported in Greece

By Gerard Castoriades International Herald Tribune ATHENS — A Libyan pilot has defected with a Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter to Greece, where other NATO countries' intelligence services are eager to get a close look at it, diplomatic sources in several Western capitals said Friday. Libya is pressing the Athens government to hand back the aircraft promptly or face a cut in Libyan oil exports to Greece, currently running about 10 percent of Greek consumption, the sources said. Greece, caught between its loyalties as a NATO member and its dependence on Libyan oil, has tried to avoid disclosing the identity of the aircraft, which landed Wednesday on the Greek island of Crete. An Information Ministry spokesman said Friday that Greece, which granted political asylum to the pilot despite Libyan pressure, intends to return the aircraft. He said that he did not know what kind of aircraft was involved in what he called "a delicate affair." But Western officials have confirmed that the plane — wrongly described in initial press reports as a French-built Mirage — is a MiG-23. The plane was damaged in landing and is immobilized at Maleme, a Greek military airfield, near Suda Bay, a major NATO base. The pilot reportedly sought to land at Suda Bay but was diverted to Maleme, which has a much shorter runway. Although the United States reportedly has two MiG-23s, obtained from Egypt, Western specialists are hoping to examine the Libyan aircraft — presumably a more recent Soviet delivery. In a similar case, when a MiG-25, the top Soviet interceptor, was flown to Japan by a defecting pilot, Tokyo allowed Western technicians to examine the plane before returning the aircraft. Wide Combat Range The MiG-23 is a fighter of the 1970s with variable-geometry wings that can be swept back for speed, giving the plane a wide range of combat roles. Known in NATO parlance as "Flogger," the MiG-23 is a workhorse in the Soviet Air Force, which has already 2,000 of them in service. A less sophisticated export model is in service in Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq and Syria — as well as Libya, which has 100 in its 300-plane air force. The Libyan reportedly defected to join a woman with whom he had fallen in love during pilot training in Greece.

German War Games

BERLIN (Reuters) — Soviet and East German troops practiced fast river-crossing tactics in a surprise maneuver held in East Germany Thursday, the official daily Neues Deutschland reported Friday. Western military experts in West Berlin said the exercise was staged near the town of Goerlitz. The southeastern city lies on the Neisse River, which forms East Germany's border with Poland. The official report said the troops built a pontoon bridge across a river to test the speed at which men and armored cars could be transferred to the other bank. The experts said that the war games appeared to be meant as a warning to Poland of the continuing possibility of a Soviet bloc intervention. Firm Line Halted VIENNA (Reuters) — Romania Friday halted what it saw as a firmer line against strikers in Poland. Breaking a nine-week silence on Poland, the Communist Party daily Scintila quoted Polish leader Stanislaw Kania's speech last Monday, in which he accused Solidarity of fostering "anarchy, counter-revolution and even bloody confrontation with Socialism." A commentary added: "It is only by establishing a climate of work, of high responsibility, of order and discipline that the current state of affairs can be overcome."



Lines waited in long lines Friday for newspapers after Thursday's inauguration speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

S. Accuses Moscow of Violating 'Code'

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The United States Thursday accused the Soviet Union of violating a 1972 "code of agreement" intended to regulate the activities of the two superpowers in their pursuit of space. The State Department leveled a similar accusation against the Soviet Union. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig said the United States had been stressing what officials called a "code of agreement" adopted by the two superpowers in May, 1972. That code says that the underpinning of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is a vow to use the pursuit of national interests in the world. "We see no point in refuting the specific allegations which we view as 'propagandistic,'" Mr. Haig said. Asked whether there is a need for further negotiations with the Soviet Union to define the meaning of the agreement, Mr. Haig said: "You are asking questions we are asking ourselves." The United States intends to maintain a dialogue with the Russians and base its relations with Moscow on "reciprocity and restraint" as spelled out by the agreement, he said. Publication Regretted Meanwhile, the State Department again declined to make public a letter from Mr. Haig to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The department said it regrets that the Soviet Embassy released the response from Mr. Gromyko to Mr. Haig. "We believe that confidentiality is essential to the conduct of diplomacy," Mr. Haig said Thursday. "For that reason, we will not release the text of Secretary Haig's letter." Mr. Haig's Jan. 24 letter was understood to have warned the Soviet Union against intervening in Poland. Mr. Gromyko's Jan. 28 letter complained that the United States had interfered in Poland's internal affairs, a charge Mr. Haig said "is simply not true." Colombo Warns of 'Cost' WASHINGTON (UPI) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met Thursday with Pres-

INSIDE

U.S. Unit to Oman

For the first time the United States will send a military unit to Oman to set up a communications center. Although the official spokesman would not say how many personnel were involved, other sources said 250 troops would go on Saturday, Page 3.

Dollar Up Again

The U.S. dollar continued to climb against other currencies despite a record intervention by West Germany's central bank to prop up the battered mark. Page 11.

Weekend

Opulent Bard The most popular playwright in Italy — a country where theater is enjoying a striking resurgence — is William Shakespeare. And Italian productions are sensuous and erotic in a manner that England's rarely are. Page 7W.

Meteor 'Spacewatch' NASA Told to Track Asteroids To Safeguard Earth's Future

By Thomas O'Toole Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — In a script that could have been written in Hollywood, the space agency has been told to put a close watch on thousands of asteroids and meteors in the far reaches of the solar system in case one moves onto a collision course with Earth. Deadly serious, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Advisory Council said a collision with one of the 800 known sizable asteroids in deep space could destroy most of life on Earth, just as a collision is now believed to have wiped out dinosaurs 65 million years ago. The council said the only way to avoid an impending collision would be to detect the possibility far in advance and deflect the approaching body with a hydrogen bomb. "In the 130 million years the dinosaurs roamed the Earth, they failed to develop the technology to avoid their own extinction," the council said in a report to NASA that appeared in the newsletter Science Trends. "Homo sapiens has developed an adequate technology. He can avert any further extinction by asteroid impact. We think he should." Proposing a "Spacewatch" project, the panel urged NASA to attempt to detect all asteroids and meteors larger than 30 to 60 feet in diameter whose paths cross the Earth's orbit and track them for years to come in case they wander onto a collision course. "If a collision appeared imminent, the orbital modification needed to avoid the collision could be determined and a mission deployed to nudge the object off its collision path," the advisory body said. "It would only be necessary to avert impact on the collision encounter of the object, which would then recede again into the ... background for thousands of years." To move a meteor or asteroid off its collision path, the council said, a spacecraft carrying a hydrogen bomb could be sent out to the object. It could attach itself to the body, and a radio signal could be sent from Earth to explode the bomb and change the course. The main reason the advisory council proposed Spacewatch is the growing acceptance by scientists of a theory proposed two years ago by Nobel physicist Luis Alvarez that the dinosaurs were wiped out when a giant asteroid collided with Earth. The collision, according to the theory, threw so much dust into the atmosphere that it blocked out the sun for years, destroying the Earth's plant life and the plant-eating animals like the dinosaurs. Mr. Alvarez found a layer of iridium, a metal uncommon to Earth but abundant in space objects, in numerous samples he took in Europe of the Claystone Layer, formed in the geologic time that separates the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. More recently, he and his son Walter found the same iridium abundance in the Claystone Layer in eastern Montana, more strongly suggesting it was so widespread that his theory of dinosaur extinction is right. "The likelihood that a similar collision in the future would wipe out the human race," the council said, "led this group to consider 'Project Spacewatch.'"

Budget Cuts Augmented By Reagan

By Lou Cannon and Lee Lescaze Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Reagan will call for federal spending cuts of at least \$45 billion when he addresses a joint session of Congress next week, according to well-placed White House sources. Earlier, Mr. Reagan had been considering a two-tier plan in which \$26 billion of budget cuts would be announced first, week by week, and further cuts later. This has been scrapped in favor of making a stronger impact on the public and Congress in the Reagan speech scheduled for Feb. 18. One source described the president as very determined to strengthen rather than weaken the impact of his budget proposals. There have been some reports the administration might scale down its proposals, but this source said that some Cabinet officials have actually added reductions to those proposed by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget. This source said that the total amount of the cuts could go as high as \$50 billion, a figure previously considered unrealistically high. He said that all but about \$10 billion of these reductions will be detailed in the Feb. 18 speech and that the remaining cuts will be spelled out in detail in a March 10 follow-up submission to Congress. 60,000 Jobs One possible proposal in the Reagan budget is a reduction in the federal work force that could eliminate as many as 60,000 jobs. Two agencies scheduled for cuts deeper than those proposed by Mr. Stockman are the Economic Development Administration and the Appalachian Regional Commission. Sources said that Mr. Reagan (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

# Arabs Plan Fund to Aid UN Agencies

## 7 Gulf States to Make Annual Contributions

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — UN officials report that seven Arab oil-producing countries in the Gulf are about to announce a \$250-million annual fund for UN aid agencies.

Foreign ministers of the seven — Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates — are to meet in Bahrain this month to inaugurate the Gulf Arab Development Fund.

They reportedly plan to make yearly grants of \$100 million to the United Nations Children's Fund and \$100 million to the United Nations Development Program. The remaining \$50 million is to be divided among the UN Fund for Population Activities, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization and the High Commissioner for Refugees.

The principal members of the group are already collaborating in several crucial areas. They back Iraq in its war with Iran, fearing Tehran's attempts to export its Islamic revolution.

Saudi Arabia and Iraq have been leaders within the Islamic group against moves that would lead to recognition of the Soviet-installed regime in Afghanistan. Again, both the Saudis and Iraq have expressed deep concern over Cuban troops in Ethiopia.

The new fund has been delayed for several months, UN officials said, because Kuwait has insisted that direct bilateral aid is more effective than group ventures. But Prince Talal of Saudi Arabia, half-brother of King Khalid, is credited with overcoming Kuwaiti hesitation.

At the Bahrain meeting, Saudi Arabia is expected to pledge \$60 million a year and Kuwait \$50 million. The foreign ministers reportedly plan to divide the remaining \$140 million among the five other countries.

For Unicef, the extra \$100 million would add a major addition to its current budget of \$300 million and twice the \$50 million now raised in the United States from public and private sources.

James P. Grant, the agency's executive director, said the money would accelerate a whole range of programs, among them an effort to provide clean drinking water in Bangladesh.

F. Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Fund, said the additional \$100 million — nearly equal to the \$126 million from the United States — would encourage traditional donors.

# Belgian Unions Sign Agreement

BRUSSELS — Belgian employers and unions signed a two-year agreement Friday for voluntary pay restraint and industrial peace as 800,000 state employees civil servants struck for better fringe benefits.

The private-sector agreement limits pay raises to the inflation index, now 7 percent, for all but the lowest paid and commits unions to making no further claims while it lasts.

Public employees have agreed to be covered by the same terms, with some exceptions, but are demanding higher pensions and more vacation pay.

# Israel Seeks U.S. Pledge on Sinai Peacekeeping Force

By Norman Kempster  
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel is hinting that it may renege on its treaty commitment to return the rest of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt unless the Reagan administration keeps former President Jimmy Carter's pledge to set up a multinational force to keep peace in the strategic desert.

Both Israeli and American sources say that the establishment of the force, probably including U.S. troops, is at the top of the diplomatic agenda between the United States and Israel before the Israeli elections June 30.

It is understood that U.S. diplomats have passed the word to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin that President Reagan will honor the commitment, although no details have been worked out.

The details could prove to be sticky. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty calls for Israel to relinquish its remaining military positions in the Sinai by April 1982, returning to Egyptian control all the territory that Israel captured during the 1967 war. About two-thirds of the peninsula was given back to Egypt last year.

However, the treaty, signed in March, 1979, also calls for the establishment of an international peacekeeping force to patrol the area once the Israeli troops depart. The United States would prefer to turn the job over to the United Nations, but that was considered a remote possibility because the Soviet Union has vowed to veto any such plan in the Security Council.

Because of uncertainty over a

# Sadat Urges Europe Role To Ensure Mideast Peace

The Egyptian leader said that he had exchanged messages with President Reagan before coming to Europe and that Mr. Reagan's response to his insistence on the importance of the Camp David process was favorable. Mr. Sadat said that he was waiting for an invitation to meet the U.S. president.

Mr. Sadat, who returned to Cairo after the news conference, said that he had discussed Middle East and African affairs with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. He also signed a nuclear power cooperation agreement with France.

Mr. Sadat said that the talks on Africa focused on the situation in Chad. He declined to elaborate, but said his position on the issue was identical with that of the French president. France has condemned Libya's military intervention in Chad, as have many conservative African nations.

# Israel Says MiG Downed in Fight

TEL AVIV — The military command here said Friday that an Israeli Air Force plane shot down a Syrian aircraft in a dogfight east of Beirut.

A short communique said that the engagement occurred when Syrian planes attempted to shoot down Israeli planes "on a routine patrol in Lebanese skies." It said that all Israeli planes returned safely to their base.

The engagement was the first reported in 1981. In the last air battle over Lebanon, on Dec. 31, the Israelis claimed to have shot down two Syrian MiG-21 aircraft.

# U.S. Promises Poland Nonintervention Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has pledged that it would continue to follow a policy of strict nonintervention in Polish affairs and said it looked forward to constructive relations with the new Polish government.

With Poland — and the possibility of Soviet intervention — remaining a priority concern of the administration, the State Department combined its promise of nonintervention Thursday with a call on the Soviet Union and others to do the same.

The Polish situation was reported to have been, along with El Salvador, a central topic at a National Security Council meeting that President Reagan chaired at the White House Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. both discussed the Polish situation Thursday with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy, the first allied representative to visit Washington since the new administration took office.

Contingency Plans

The Americans are trying to coordinate with the Europeans on a set of contingency plans, in the event of a Soviet military move into Poland. Among the ideas being discussed by NATO members is a trade boycott and the withdrawal of ambassadors from Moscow, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Colombo, speaking to reporters at the White House after his session with Mr. Reagan, said that the Polish situation was a matter of "the most serious concern."

# U.S. Protest Soviet Arrest

WASHINGTON Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet police entered the grounds of the U.S. Embassy compound recently and dragged away a man who was trying to get inside, it was learned Friday.

The incident last Monday brought a stiff protest from the embassy "over this breach of the inviolability of our premises," a spokesman reported. The Soviet Foreign Ministry has been asked for a full report and "steps to prevent a future violation."

The spokesman said consular officers heard screams and rushed outside to find two uniformed militiamen pummeling a man who was more than 30 feet inside the chancery grounds. The police ignored the diplomats' protests and removed the man, believed to be a Soviet citizen.

He said that the need for better discipline and orderliness in the ranks, leading to the accounts of insubordination and other troubles with the reservists' performance seemed plausible.

# Soviet Border Reservists Sent Home, Sources Say

By Kevin Klose  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet military reservists who were called to duty last August in the Carpathian region bordering Poland have been returned to civilian status subject to quick reactivation, according to reliable sources.

The accounts reaching here, believed credible by informed Western sources, assert that the stand-down of reservists in the region began in mid-December and that almost all are now back at their civilian jobs.

The sources say, however, that factories and other places of work in the strategic military district in the western Ukraine have received special instructions to keep the reservists near at hand in case they are called up again.

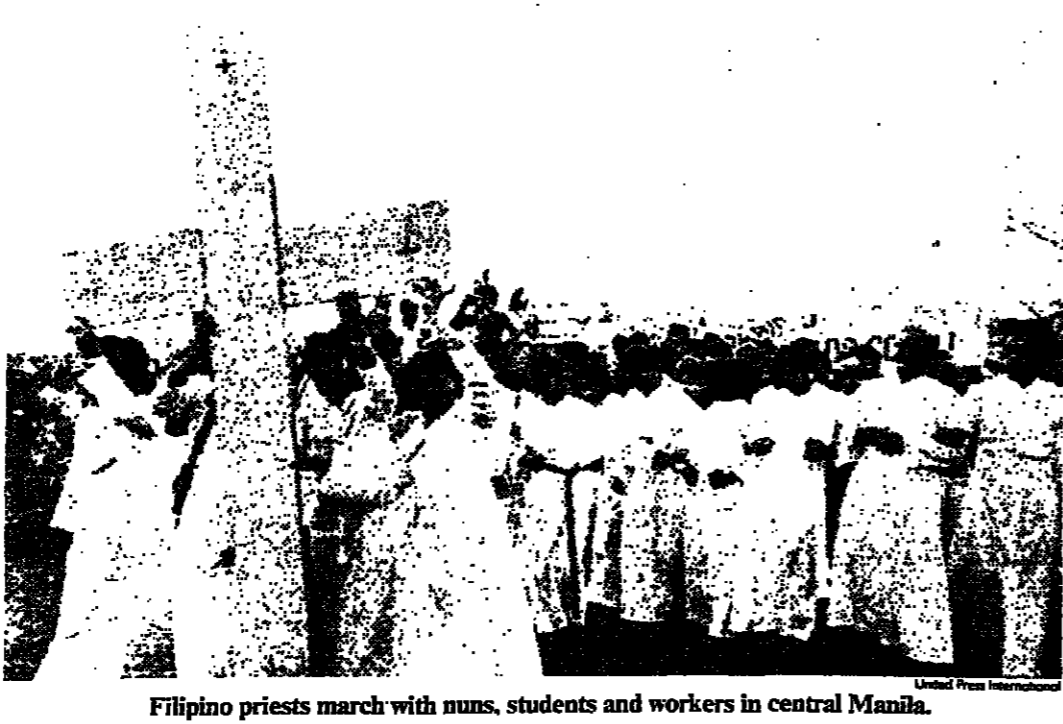
The sources say this is one of various measures taken by Soviet authorities after the August call-up, which these accounts say was marked by extraordinary confusion, disorder and wholesale desertions by reservists from mustering points and bivouacs.

Initial Activation

The sources assert that the initial activation was so unsuccessful that it led to the dismissal of senior staff reservists responsible for readiness in the Carpathian region.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman last December denied that reservists had been called up in Carpathia or any of the other 15 military districts. A ministry spokesman was not available for comment Thursday night.

Western sources here said the reported activation in mid-August was consistent with irregularities



Filipino priests march with nuns, students and workers in central Manila.

# Anti-Marcos Rally Draws 1,000 in Manila

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

MANILA — Nuns, seminary students, other students and workers demonstrated in central Manila Friday in the largest protest against the government of President Ferdinand Marcos since the lifting of martial law last month.

More than a thousand persons, mainly in civilian clothes, gathered around the monument of Andres Bonifacio, a hero and martyr of the Filipino peasant revolt against Spain, to shout their opposition four days before the expected arrival of Pope John Paul II.

Clashes Avoided

The seminary students, who had arrived in civilian clothes and slipped into their white cassocks only when the bulk of the demonstrators had gathered, conducted the 4 1/2-hour rally while about 50 nuns in habits formed a circle around them to shield them against the police.

Despite periods of tension, when the demonstrators threatened to march to a church in another quarter of the capital, the rally proceeded without clashes. A handful of senior police officers faced the demonstrators from close quarters, while several hundred feet behind them squads of riot police, carrying shields and long sticks, blocked busy streets leading out of the square.

The seminarians armed themselves with a broad wooden cross taller than a man and confronted the police with it. This put two columns in the embarrassing position of having to push against the symbol of the faith in this profoundly Roman Catholic country to stop the procession from marching into the city. The demonstrators maintained the pressure until television cameras had amply recorded the confrontation.

In a compromise reached after many such attempts, the demonstrators agreed to march in a tight

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circle around the monument, while nuns and seminarians formed a cordon between them and the police and the heavy flow of traffic.

The purpose of the meeting was "to express to the pope some of the grievances," said Vicente Braganza, one of the few priests who participated. The grievances, expressed in many slogans, speeches, leaflets and garish posters unfurling to Mr. Marcos, concerned charges of continued one-man rule despite the lifting of martial law, domination by U.S. imperialism and exploitation of labor, students and ethnic minorities.

The oddly assorted alliance of 32 anti-Marcos groups, gathered under the name of People's Assembly for the Pope's Arrival, or PAPA, has planned other demonstrations between now and Tuesday, when the pope is due, as well as during the papal visit. The religious elements among them believe that the more conventional members of the hierarchy are colluding with the government in sending to the pontiff an unrealistic picture of the political problems of the Philippines.

The demonstration ended with a ring of bouffes around the monument. The nuns gathered in carded and undisciplined piles for the sake of the set them alight for the sake of the test.

Flare-Up in South

ZAMBOANGA, Philip (UPI) — Renewed violence in southern Philippines has 58 lives and injured at least persons since the weekend, reports said Friday.

The region has been in up because of attacks by Moslem separatist group Moro National Liberation Front-Communist guerrillas operate in the area.

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The accounts reaching here, believed credible by informed Western sources, assert that the stand-down of reservists in the region began in mid-December and that almost all are now back at their civilian jobs.

The sources say, however, that factories and other places of work in the strategic military district in the western Ukraine have received special instructions to keep the reservists near at hand in case they are called up again.

The sources say this is one of various measures taken by Soviet authorities after the August call-up, which these accounts say was marked by extraordinary confusion, disorder and wholesale desertions by reservists from mustering points and bivouacs.

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New York Times Service

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More than a thousand persons, mainly in civilian clothes, gathered around the monument of Andres Bonifacio, a hero and martyr of the Filipino peasant revolt against Spain, to shout their opposition four days before the expected arrival of Pope John Paul II.

Clashes Avoided

The seminary students, who had arrived in civilian clothes and slipped into their white cassocks only when the bulk of the demonstrators had gathered, conducted the 4 1/2-hour rally while about 50 nuns in habits formed a circle around them to shield them against the police.

Despite periods of tension, when the demonstrators threatened to march to a church in another quarter of the capital, the rally proceeded without clashes. A handful of senior police officers faced the demonstrators from close quarters, while several hundred feet behind them squads of riot police, carrying shields and long sticks, blocked busy streets leading out of the square.

The seminarians armed themselves with a broad wooden cross taller than a man and confronted the police with it. This put two columns in the embarrassing position of having to push against the symbol of the faith in this profoundly Roman Catholic country to stop the procession from marching into the city. The demonstrators maintained the pressure until television cameras had amply recorded the confrontation.

In a compromise reached after many such attempts, the demonstrators agreed to march in a tight

# U.S. Promises Poland Nonintervention Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has pledged that it would continue to follow a policy of strict nonintervention in Polish affairs and said it looked forward to constructive relations with the new Polish government.

With Poland — and the possibility of Soviet intervention — remaining a priority concern of the administration, the State Department combined its promise of nonintervention Thursday with a call on the Soviet Union and others to do the same.

The Polish situation was reported to have been, along with El Salvador, a central topic at a National Security Council meeting that President Reagan chaired at the White House Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. both discussed the Polish situation Thursday with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy, the first allied representative to visit Washington since the new administration took office.

Contingency Plans

The Americans are trying to coordinate with the Europeans on a set of contingency plans, in the event of a Soviet military move into Poland. Among the ideas being discussed by NATO members is a trade boycott and the withdrawal of ambassadors from Moscow, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Colombo, speaking to reporters at the White House after his session with Mr. Reagan, said that the Polish situation was a matter of "the most serious concern."

# Soviet Border Reservists Sent Home, Sources Say

By Kevin Klose  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet military reservists who were called to duty last August in the Carpathian region bordering Poland have been returned to civilian status subject to quick reactivation, according to reliable sources.

The accounts reaching here, believed credible by informed Western sources, assert that the stand-down of reservists in the region began in mid-December and that almost all are now back at their civilian jobs.

The sources say, however, that factories and other places of work in the strategic military district in the western Ukraine have received special instructions to keep the reservists near at hand in case they are called up again.

The sources say this is one of various measures taken by Soviet authorities after the August call-up, which these accounts say was marked by extraordinary confusion, disorder and wholesale desertions by reservists from mustering points and bivouacs.

Initial Activation

The sources assert that the initial activation was so unsuccessful that it led to the dismissal of senior staff reservists responsible for readiness in the Carpathian region.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman last December denied that reservists had been called up in Carpathia or any of the other 15 military districts. A ministry spokesman was not available for comment Thursday night.

Western sources here said the reported activation in mid-August was consistent with irregularities

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# White House 'Big Three' Watched for Signs of Strife

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While the nation watches its new president, the Washington political community has its eyes on the men whom staff members at the White House are calling the Big Three.

That title refers to the triumvirate of advisers to whom President Reagan has granted broad authority over his administration's policies, his staff and his personal life. Edwin Meese 3d, James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver are the only persons in the government who can walk into Mr. Reagan's office without an appointment. They decide whom the president will see and what official papers he will read.

In a city where access is power, such arrangements always breed curiosity, but since Mr. Reagan has created such an unusual staff system, with three principalities and three princes of overlapping influence, there is special curiosity about the Big Three.

Some Questions

What is the pecking order in the triumvirate? Will the group be splintered by the fighting that disrupted the Reagan campaign about this time last year? Has it delayed sub-Cabinet appointments so as to concentrate control of the government within the White House staff?

"I think we're getting much more credit than we deserve," Mr. Meese, the counselor to the president, said in regard to the last point, "but it's not really as devious as people say."

The public line of the administration is that Mr. Baker's arrival freed Mr. Meese to concentrate on policy matters and on shaping the Cabinet into the working body that Mr. Reagan believes it can be. Whether or not there was strain when Mr. Baker took the title of chief of staff, his coming occasioned a sharp change in Mr. Meese's operating style.

As counselor to the president, Mr. Meese quickly abandoned the "passion for anonymity" on which he once prided himself and asserted that he would be the administration's main public spokesman on policy.

Meese tried to create a "whole Cabinet system" reflects his belief in teamwork as a cardinal principle of management. Part of this job, in Mr. Meese's view, is to spread both the work and the credit around. In the future, for example, he wants Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to assume some of the prominence in economic policy that David A. Stockman, the budget director, has enjoyed in the budget-cutting period.

Mr. Baker has broadened his field by tending to more practical matters. He is pressing E. Pendleton James, the White House personnel officer, who is close to Mr. Meese, to find jobs for women, for

persons with various ethnic backgrounds and for the conservative field men who helped win the election.

He has also helped that the Oval Office door to persons who have been with Mr. Reagan longer than he.

On a Reagan team that seldom admits outsiders, Mr. Baker rose with extraordinary speed, especially for one who started 1981 as manager of George Bush's presidential campaign. But Mr. Deaver, according to White House sources, pushed hard for a key job for Mr. Baker, a former aide to Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, is the only staff member whom the Reagans routinely include in their social life, and his approval of Mr. Baker, in turn, was taken as a signal that the 35-year-old Texas lawyer with Ivy League credentials had the kind of

style that Mrs. Reagan wanted in her husband's White House.

Some junior staff members see Mr. Baker's imprint more clearly than Mr. Meese's in the administration's first three weeks. But Mr. Baker follows Mr. Meese's lead in disputing the talk of inevitable conflict between the two.

"Most people would tell you that's going to happen," Mr. Baker said in an interview. "I don't think it's going to. I'll tell you why. Ed Meese and I are a lot alike. I went to Princeton and I'm a lawyer. I went to Yale and I'm a lawyer. We've even gone to the point of telling each other we're going to make it. It is a logical division of function."

Mr. Baker has carefully avoided challenging Mr. Meese on personal matters, for example, "If Meese has a candidate, Baker sits

there silently," said party sources close to the hiring deliberations. But when the opportunity arises, Mr. Baker has moved swiftly to carve out chunks of territory and build important alliances.

Mr. Deaver, at 42, is not only the most modestly titled of the Big Three but also has the most anonymous job, being in charge of such matters as scheduling. But accounts from various White House figures depict him as an important behind-the-scenes force.

As for conflict among the three, "We start off the day together and end the day together," Mr. Meese said. "There's a good deal of access to the president. Therefore, there's not an awful lot of jockeying and posturing within the group."

These easygoing responses are typical of Mr. Meese. They demonstrate his habit of tamping speculation about the kind of strife that Mr. Reagan finds distasteful. The remarks also bespeak the 49-year-old lawyer's confidence that he will remain the dominant figure on the Reagan staff, just as he was when Mr. Reagan was governor of California.

But Washington is more complex than Sacramento, and Mr. Baker, whose admiring aides call him the "velvet hammer," and Mr. Deaver are formidable forces within it. Neither in Sacramento nor in the last days of the campaign was Mr. Meese's territory as first deputy carved into so many pieces.

## Trucks 1,000

circle around the monument... The purpose of the meeting... "I express to the pope some of the grievances," said Vicente... "I express to the pope some of the grievances," said Vicente... "I express to the pope some of the grievances," said Vicente...

## WORLD NEWS

Begin Foes Allege... JERU SALEM — The opposition... JERU SALEM — The opposition... JERU SALEM — The opposition...

## THE RUN

A Dutch truck loaded with fish waste tried to run a fishermen's... A Dutch truck loaded with fish waste tried to run a fishermen's... A Dutch truck loaded with fish waste tried to run a fishermen's...

## Lord Pays \$28 Million for The Times

Deal Regarded as Bargain on Fleet St. more in severance pay for the hundreds of employees he plans to dismiss, in an economy drive.

Mr. Murdoch said he had gotten union agreement to eliminate about 700 jobs.

Another provision of the deal is that, if the papers start making a big profit, Lord Thomson will share in it, at least during the first 10 years.

The Times publications are now losing money at the rate of \$30 million a year, but Mr. Murdoch, who already owns the largest daily and Sunday newspapers in Britain, hopes to turn all five of them into profitable publications within a few years.

"The best guarantee of editorial independence is financial independence," he has said and repeated in the three weeks since the deal with Lord Thomson was first struck, Lord Thomson said.

It depended upon Mr. Murdoch's achievement of new, cost-cutting contracts with all the unions representing the company's 4,000 employees. Those agreements, the product of intensive bargaining, were announced last night.

One of the features of the new

## Turkey Rejects Greek

...her hand, none of the... her hand, none of the... her hand, none of the...

## U.S. Promises Nonintervention

...to eliminate all but... to eliminate all but... to eliminate all but...

## Budget Cuts May Top \$45 Billion

...touchy issue of tax expenditures... touchy issue of tax expenditures... touchy issue of tax expenditures...

## Bill Suggests Changes in U.S. Pension

By Edward Cowan  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Far-reaching changes in the financing of Social Security, including later retirement and a cut in the payroll tax, have been made whether to comply with the government request for the return of the money.

In the settlement, Standard agreed to: Pay \$29 million directly to reimburse past buyers of home heating oil and diesel fuel, mainly public utilities and bus lines.

Pay \$71 million into the escrow account, one entrusted to a third party until certain conditions were met, for disbursement to persons suffering the most from rising energy bills, mostly low-income families.

Forgo \$180 million in price increases for producing gasoline and propane that it could have legally imposed to meet rising costs.

Reduce product prices 2 cents a gallon to some customers over 18 months at a cost of about \$35 million.

Spend \$105 million to modernize a Texas City refinery so that it could process heavy oils and crudes high in sulfur, thus accelerating gasoline production.

Spend \$178 million to accelerate exploration for domestic oil supplies in an effort to reduce imports.

The company also agreed to spend \$128 million to accelerate the production of oil from old fields that are only marginally profitable.

## U.S. Dispatching Military Unit to Oman

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States for the first time will send a military unit to Oman to set up a temporary communications center, the Pentagon said.

Although the Pentagon's spokesman Thursday would not disclose numbers, other sources said about 250 Army and Air Force personnel will go to Oman, the Gulf country that served as the staging area for the ill-fated U.S. hostage rescue attempt last year and one the United States hopes to use for the new Rapid Deployment Force in crises.

The communications unit is expected to start flying to Oman this weekend, remain there for the rest of the month and then leave.

The spokesman confirmed that a communications exercise will be conducted in Oman for the first time. He said the force will consist mainly of technicians, not combat troops or military advisers.

Dispute Over Force

"We are not sending combat troops there to do anything," he said.

The communications exercise is being prepared at the same time that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are in dispute over which military command should run the Rapid Deployment Force.

Right now the Rapid Deployment Force is under the Readiness Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla. The Readiness Command, under the present setup, must approve the war plans for the Gulf but would not be responsible for executing them. Critics contend this invites confusion.

In response to such criticism, the chiefs agree that the Rapid Deployment Force should be taken out from under the Readiness Command. All the chiefs except Commandant Robert H. Barrow of the Marine Corps want the headquarters of the European Command to be in Stuttgart to take over the RDF. Gen. Barrow, in a major split with his fellow chiefs, contends it would make more sense to put the Rapid Deployment Force under the Pacific

## 3 U.S. Hostages Sue Tehran for \$30 Million Each

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Three former U.S. hostages, including two women released in November, 1979, filed suit against Iran on Friday for \$30 million each despite an executive order prohibiting such court action.

In the suit filed in U.S. District Court, Steven Lauterbach, Lillian Johnson and Elizabeth Montague charged that their rights were violated when militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, 1979.

The agreement for the release of the 52 Americans last month bars lawsuits by former hostages and sets up an international arbitration board to settle all legal claims involving Iran and the United States. But the lawyer for the two women contended there were "grave constitutional problems" with former President Jimmy Carter's executive order implementing the agreement.

The plaintiffs contend the Iranian government and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "breached their implied and express contractual agreement with the United States to protect U.S. personnel in its embassy in Tehran."

## U.S. Ex-POW Is Discharged Dishonorably

The Associated Press

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. — Robert Garwood was dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps Friday and reduced to private following his conviction by a five-man military jury on charges of collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner of war in Vietnam. He could have been sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Garwood, 34, will also forfeit pay from Feb. 5, when he was found guilty. The trial judge said that the jury could not order Mr. Garwood to forfeit \$147,000 in pay that accumulated during his imprisonment in Vietnam.

Mr. Garwood remained impassive after the sentence was read, but as he left the courtroom, he smiled and said, "It's been a long time."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Garwood pleaded with a military jury to reverse his conviction.

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4. Class June/July Drawings 01	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM
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1. Class April Drawings 01	1 MILLION DM or 100,000 DM

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# Managua Presses Salvador Rebels to Settle

**Man Riding**  
A — Alarmed by the U.S. economic aid to Nicaragua's Sandinista government, El Salvador's military leaders are pressing El Salvador to seek settlement rather than continue their conflict backed junta.

Nicaragua has denied that it allowed its territory to be used for the shipment of arms to the guerrillas in El Salvador. The administration is "overwhelming evidence" of Nicaraguan support for the guerrillas and has economic aid pending a review of relations month-old Sandinista government's message has "loud and clear," a Nicaraguan official said.

The failure of the Salvadoran offensive last month has convinced political negotiators that the conflict would intensify and eventually result in the survival of the Nicaraguan government.

Nicaragua is facing a "stagnation" because of the foreign exchange crisis, a failure to negotiate with Washington and the Reagan administration's strategy of trying to block assistance to the guerrillas and other Western groups.

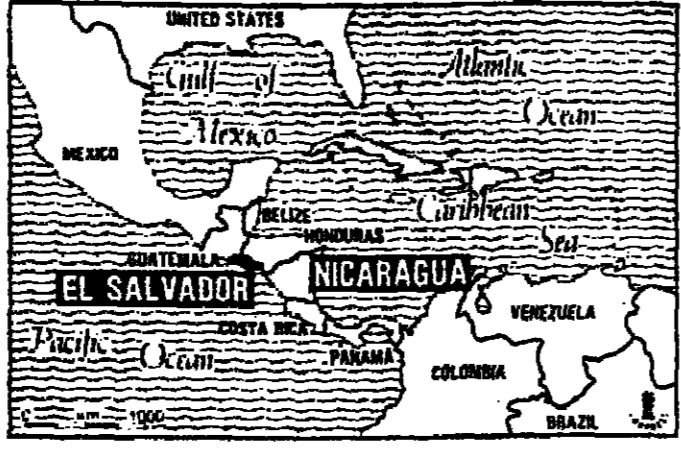
Consequences appear to be a growing opposition to the Reagan administration's policy, and opposition political groups are trying to isolate Nicaragua.

Recent opposition to the Sandinista government has been limited to the survival of the sector, which still has 60 percent of the economy, and of independent newspapers.

Reagan administration has also adopted a stance in its diplomacy with Nicaragua.

Crash Kills 36  
A plane carrying 36 people crashed in Caracas, Venezuela, involving a crowded car and a heavy truck.

Control  
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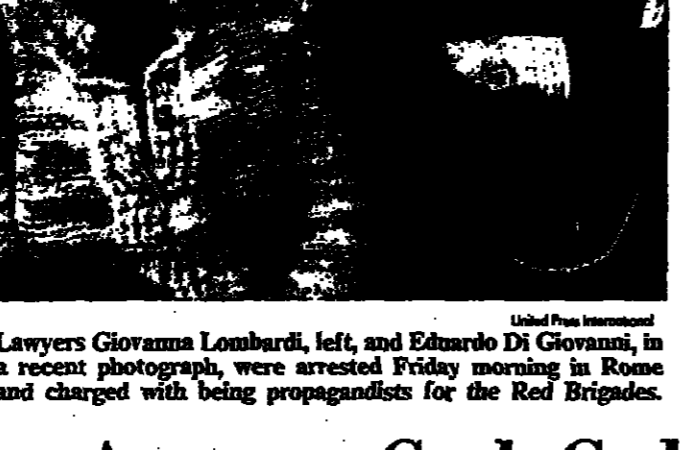


Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. spoke sharply to Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, Rita Delia Casca, at a diplomatic reception last month. Gen. Haig was reported to have said: "You should know that we are going to cut off aid because you people are helping the Cubans and we are not going to tolerate this."

**Lord Fraser, Admiral Sank Scharnhorst**  
British representative aboard the Missouri in Tokyo Bay when the Japanese formally surrendered on Sept. 2, 1945.

**Wesley Frank Craven**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Wesley Frank Craven, 75, author and scholar of Colonial American history, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Princeton, N.J.

**Dr. John Marquis Converse**  
PARIS (IHT) — Dr. John Marquis Converse, 71, a pioneer plastic surgeon whose contributions ranged from reconstructing the faces of French soldiers injured in World War II to adapting French techniques to help American children with severe congenital facial deformities, died Jan. 30 in New York.



**2 Lawyers Held As Spokesmen Of Red Brigades**  
ROME — Two Italian lawyers were arrested in Rome early Friday on charges of being spokesmen and propagandists for the Red Brigades.

**Scholars Agree to Curb Code Research**  
The scholars' committee, the Public Cryptography Study Group, was formed by the American Council on Education, which includes 1,300 colleges and universities.

**Study Says Incompetence Led to U.S. Energy Woes**  
WASHINGTON — U.S. energy problems stem from decades of government inactivity to deal effectively and intelligently with the complex issue, according to a study released this week.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — In a reversal of Jimmy Carter's policy, the Reagan administration is dropping U.S. insistence on an investigation into the deaths of four American missionaries as a condition for giving economic and military aid to El Salvador.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. The table contains multiple columns of stock prices, including symbols, prices, and volume. It covers a wide range of equities and commodities.



## Senility

Senility is a condition of the mind that is characterized by a gradual decline in mental faculties. It is often associated with old age and can affect memory, reasoning, and judgment.

## Control

Control is a concept that refers to the ability to manage or direct a situation. It is often used in the context of government, business, or personal life.

## Crash Kills 36

A plane carrying 36 people crashed in Caracas, Venezuela, involving a crowded car and a heavy truck. The crash resulted in the deaths of 36 people.

## Crises gave rise to indignation

Crises have given rise to indignation among the people. The current economic and political situation has led to widespread anger and dissatisfaction.

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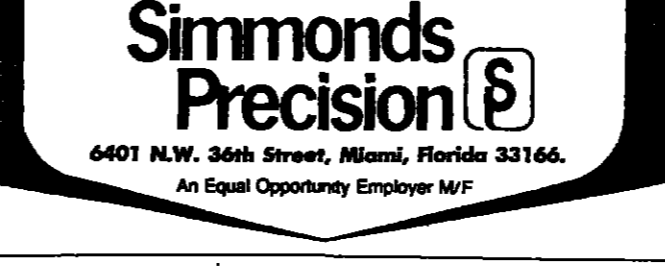
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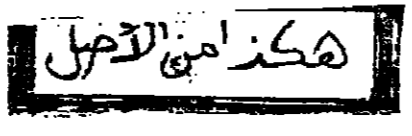
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Weekend

14-15, 1981

## Kate Nelligan — Light and Proud

by Bart Mills

ON — Kate Nelligan is on no list of easy-going actresses in film. On stage and television, from like "Pleanty" at the National Theatre to "Therese Raquin," she played so many tortured creature-neurotics that people who shy away from seeking her autograph.

"If Kate Nelligan knows so much strange women, she must be," she says. "You can't convince me. In some of those parts I've felt being a curd around in the mud her actors were picking cherries. I've had very few chances to stage and turn to the audience and just be lovely."

Nelligan to play simple lovelies, got so much more to offer. In her life, her intelligence is her strength. She never done anyone any step ahead of the rest. The ways have a rougher time."

film and theater businesses, there's a lot of thought about Kate Nelligan as "poisoned with work" and her enormous. Those whom she as "easy-lifers" are terrified of people who like me least are the ones at 5 and come back at 9 the next day. It's a judgment on them."

"I have a bad reputation because I'm arrogant."

Perhaps it's Nelligan's assertive personality? "Nonsense. I'm not assertive, I'm just bright. That in a man is the minimum requirement for walking down the street. In a woman it's called being assertive."

Nelligan's sense of humor is typically acid. Discussing her first foray into the film business, she observes, "In Hollywood, the harder they jump on you, the more bouquets they send up to your hotel room. You know you've made a mistake in your contract when four dozen roses arrive. I was once so badly done on a deal that the studio sent me a roomful of roses with a note reading, 'With love from all the secretaries in the Chicago office.'"

Nelligan recently took some stick in the English press for declaring her ambition to do as good work in films as she's done in the theater. "You're supposed to take up the mantle. You're supposed to want to play Lady Macbeth. Expressing a passion for cinema sounds perverse to the English."

"I've worked in the cinema for the last two years because I hope to learn how to act in films. I've learned that the camera does lie. It doesn't tell the viewer what the actor's face looks like. It tells the viewer what the actor's personality is. You mustn't agonize about that, for the camera will always see who you are. What you must worry about instead is the technical skill of surviving over the course of the film. You have to carry the whole thing in your head for 15 weeks, and let it out 10 seconds at a time each day."

Nelligan assesses the probability of her becoming an international movie star as "infinitesimal." Yet she was chosen as the leading lady in the 1979 film "Dracula." Among upcoming films, she plays opposite James Coburn in "Mr. Patman" and Donald Sutherland in a World War II thriller, "Eye of the Needle." She continues to appear consistently in the most stimulating BBC drama productions. Still under 30, she has the brightest film future of any British actress.

She isn't British, of course. Her accent is impeccably standard despite her Canadian origin. You might mistake her for a Briton — if you never met her. "The things I say aren't British. My experience is that there is no such thing as an anglicized human being. I'll never be anything but an outsider here."

"If you don't have the gift of concealing who you are, you're in line for enormous rewards and enormous penalties. England is one of the hardest countries to try that out in. You're up against the English team spirit, the 'Don't be conspicuous way of thinking, and all that. That attitude has produced some of my best friends. It didn't produce me, so I get in trouble."

Nelligan came from London, Ontario, 10 years ago to attend drama school in London, England. She wrote successful begging letters to Canadian millionaires to finance her course at the Central School of Speech and Drama. Her first job was with the Bristol Old Vic. "I was in 17 plays at Bristol and in 14 of them I



Canadian Kate Nelligan plays Lucy Seward to Frank Langella's Dracula.

was bad. In 'Private Lives' I was so bad I actually cried on stage. One audience member just sat on the stage, tears rolling down my cheeks, trying to be funny and failing so monumentally."

"It's so agonizing to be had in public. The good actors are terribly brave. The bad ones are stupid. But if you knew you were all right, if you were really arrogant about yourself, you wouldn't need to go on stage at all."

After Bristol, she played a "young and sweet and never been kissed" girl in the BBC's series "The Onedin Line." She debated spectacularly in the West End in "Knuckle," playing a Bell-lin nightclub owner who, "I just told 'That's a nice leg you have there,' responded, 'I got another just like it.'"

"Knuckle" was by David Hare. Nelligan went on to appear in three other Hare plays on stage and television. She was never involved with Hare. That story started when a journalist willfully misunderstood the fact that Nelligan stayed in the Hares' flat when Hare and his wife spent a year in the United States. She gets a laugh out of the press' subsequent assumption that "we had some kind of weird marriage."

Nelligan is discreet about her romantic arrangements. Beyond stating that there is no long-term relationship, she says little. "I was married very briefly in 1972," she admits, as if marriage had been a disease she got over quickly. "He was a fellow student at drama school who decided not to become an actor."

More forthcoming about her work, Nelligan asserts, "I always tell the truth. That's the only thing I ever knew about acting." Her truthfulness sometimes seems threatening to the men who direct her. "There have been about three times in my life when directors have not felt professionally threatened and sexually threatened by me." She speaks vehemently, but remains relaxed enough to joke, "I sound like Margaret Mead discussing the sexuality of artists in New Guinea."

"My worst failing as a person and as an actor is impatience. I'm impatient with myself and with others. My mind isn't terrific, but it's quick. In my stupidity, I can't get it through my head that others aren't the same way. I'm not as bad as I was a year ago, and I'll be better next year."

"I'm a perfectionist. Viewed the worst way, it's sublimation. Viewed the best way, it's an absolute commitment to get it right. I refuse to opt for a quiet life. But if a man is in a position of power over me, and he's able to screw my work up, and he does, it drives me crazy. If I know something doesn't work, and someone insists on it being done his way, and everyone knows it won't work, and he knows, and it goes on film, and of course it doesn't work, the film isn't subtitled, 'Kate Nelligan knows this is rubbish.'"

"A few weeks ago I was in a dubbing theater adding a voice-over to a piece of film. The line was wrong and I said so to the director. The producer had put the line in. The director knew as well as I did that the line was junk. I was prepared to come up front with it, and he was prepared to say yes to the producer. I got what I believed in — the producer just said, 'Geez, whatever you want, lady' — but I hurt the director."

"It's upsetting when you have to take responsibility away from someone. Your pulse goes way up, you start to shake, you can't sleep that night. But I'd rather not do the work than give in."

"People like me just get worn out by their own impatience. Or you have a heart attack. I'm improving. Five years ago I didn't even recognize that I was impatient."

"The way I feel now is like the woman in the Jean Rhys novel 'Quartet' who says 'It's all right to say je me en fiche [I don't give a damn] to the world, if you can face the uproar afterwards.'"

## Italians Stage Shakespeare With Opulence, Innovation

by Arthur Holmberg

MILAN — The most popular playwright in Italy today is William Shakespeare. Important productions of "Macbeth," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Merchant of Venice" have already appeared this season, as well as Giorgio Strehler's new production of Verdi's "Falstaff" at La Scala.

Outside the English-speaking world, Italy is one of the countries where Shakespeare is performed most frequently and to the greatest scenic effect. The current boom dates back to Strehler's landmark production of "The Tempest" in 1978, a production that took Italy, Europe and the world by storm. In its wake, young Italian directors and designers began to vie with each other to see who could bring Shakespeare to the stage with the most sumptuous, startling and provocative visual images.

"Shakespeare," reports Roberto Tosi, the director of Florence's Teatro Niccolini, "never fails at the box office. Italians cannot get enough of him. Producers, directors, designers, actors, audiences — everybody wants Shakespeare."

Shakespeare's popularity in Italy must be seen against a general resurgence of the theater in that country. Italians are flocking to the theater as never before, and many movie houses are being converted into stages. Cinema production has fallen into the doldrums in Italy, and Italians find the current crop of American movies puerile. Now, instead of going to the movies on Sunday afternoon, the Italian middle class goes to see Shakespeare.

And the secret of Shakespeare's success is really no secret at all. He is the world's finest playwright, but in ways that Anglo-Saxons, who stress Shakespeare's language at the expense of other aspects of his dramaturgy, seldom realize.

Italian productions of Shakespeare are sensuous and erotic in a manner that English mountings never are, and Shakespeare, above all, is a poet of passion. He is also a teller of tales, but the narrative coherence of his plays, his swift sense of action and dramatic timing seldom come through because English actors and English stage tempo tend to be rather slow. The breathtaking clip of the Italian productions gives a new sense of urgency, of ebb and flow, to the structure of Shakespeare's stories.

The current wave of Italian productions also marks a definitive turning away from Peter Brook's ascetic approach, which has dominated modernist productions of Shakespeare for the last 10 years. Italian stage designers set the standards for the rest of Europe; they have an eye for color, form, and visual detail that has no parallel, and for Shakespeare they spin out an unending web of opulent pictographs. Cumulatively, the new productions weld together the traditional with the avant-garde, the realistic with the symbolic. This combination serves admirably both the allegorical and the naturalistic elements in the plays.

The designs used for "As You Like It" in Milan's Teatro Carcano, a rehabilitated movie house, demonstrate these trends. The produc-

tion began in pitch darkness. Slowly, and one by one, a maze of doors was lighted that suggested the splendor of a high renaissance palace with long corridors, endless galleries and hidden traps. Duke Frederick's court, therefore, was characterized visually as a paradoxical mixture of refinement and danger. It was from this civilized center of intrigue that Rosalind flew to the Forest of Arden, usually portrayed as a leafy greenwood. Here, however, the billowing trees were replaced by a wide



"The Merchant of Venice" in Rome.

expanse of empty space and a low, broad horizon that conveyed a sense of liberation from the constraints of society.

On either side of the stage, twin rows of Greek columns towered into the sky. Orlando, after all, needs something perpendicular to hang his wares on, and the classical columns implied that Arcadia is less a natural woodland than a projection of a human ideal.

Although acting in Italy is generally inferior to decor, Ottavia Piccolo incarnated a Rosalind of one's dreams — youthful and feinting but with the requisite spunk. She eschewed both the old-fashioned declamation and the new-fashioned mumbling. She spoke her lines movingly and her mercurial changes of temper, from lyrical yearning to bouts of anger, were a marvel to behold. She rages magnificently in the woe scenes, the barely caressed Orlando's face with the tips of her fingers in a masterpiece of seduction and understated eroticism. In short, a thoroughly modern Rosalind, but full of grace and beauty for all that.

At present, the most innovative productions of Shakespeare are to be found in Italy. Italian directors and designers unashamedly exploit the turn Shakespeare's plays into scenic poetry.



an impatient perfectionist.

## Huxtable Gives Her View Trends in Architecture

by Jean Rafferty

ORDEAUX — One might expect to find the distinguished lady — so prominent in a male-oriented profession, somewhat fierce. But meeting Huxtable, one of America's foremost architecture critics, dispels such a notion.

A charming lady with that enviable feminine fragility for which men still pine. She is also sympathetic and far too polite to show dismay at the grasp of what is modernism, "style," or Art Deco slowly slips into

Meanwhile, the constraints have been swept away and there are as many facets of the new movement as colors in a kaleidoscope. "In all this playing with forbidden toys, the thing that stands out most is the rediscovery of the great Western classical traditions. Back to Greece and Rome through the Beaux Arts — this was the most forbidden of all to modernists."

Rediscovery does not necessarily mean great buildings. "It's great fun, but it's not producing all that. That attitude has produced some of my best friends. It didn't produce me, so I get in trouble."

Economics oblige — nowadays instead of ripping it down and building something new, architects must make use of what is already there. "There's always a glamorous word — this time it's called Contextualism — and it's very much an international movement," Huxtable said.

"Leon Krier of Belgium is one of the most radical. He has rejected modernism to the extent of not using any new techniques — back to building buildings as they did from the Renaissance through the 19th century."

Insistence on "hand-built" would seem to be prohibitively expensive, and Krier is more admired for his plans than completed projects.

Huxtable agrees with young French architects that working in France presents special problems. "They complain about the restraints of Paris being Paris — the measured rationale of its elegance weighs them down. They worship Paris and want to kick it at the same time." But she doesn't agree on the contemporary solutions they have so far come up with.

"It's not the French keeping the 18th century that bothers me," she said, "but the fact they seem to have jettisoned it so completely. I see so much alarmingly bad architecture in France — all these tutti frutti and plum pudding buildings, as if they had dropped down from Mars saying, 'We're trying to invent an architecture.'"

A great believer in a certain "minimum performance" under which one could be prosecuted for "architectural crime," Huxtable called French construction a "combination of bad taste and shoddiness." She feels building is as bad as what people can get away with.

French government concern over the lack of public interest in architecture is evident in the "1,000 Days for Architecture" campaign launched 17 months ago. The Bordeaux festival, sponsored by the Environment Ministry, the National Council of the Order of Architects, National Center of Cinematography and the city of Bordeaux, was designed to encourage debate with audiovisual productions.

"The festival was a great success — and surprisingly well attended," Huxtable said. "Our special mention film — 'Dejeuner au Bauhaus' (Lunch at the Bauhaus) alone was worth the trip from the U.S."

## American Painters Are on the March in West Germany

by David Galloway

COLOGNE — In the 1950s, while New York flexed new-found muscles as capital of the art world, most Europeans were still concerned with repairing the material and psychic damages of World War II. While a few avant-garde galleries made shorthand notations of what was happening across the Atlantic, the debates that roiled through the Cedar Tavern found little echo in Europe. When Peggy Guggenheim's celebrated collection toured the continent in 1948, the response among artists was largely favorable, but the Abstract Expressionist statement was so matured that only for a few could it suggest a new starting point.

In West Germany it was not merely the trauma of total war that had shattered a brilliant modernist tradition, but Hitler's demonic persecution of those artists who filled, in his eyes, to uphold National Socialist ideals. The plings that might support a bridge between classical modernism and the contemporary had been ruthlessly torn away. It is not surprising, then, that as the German economy soared in the 1960s, rich German collectors found their way to the New York galleries of Leo Castelli and Sidney Janis.

The Pop Artists then in vogue, like the Photographists who followed, had a special appeal. American abstractionism owed a heavy debt to Europe and to European refugees, but here was an art that not only appeared boldly, refreshingly, American, but one flatteringly compatible with the new German materialism. To many it seemed, as well, an art without a past, and for a nation whose past was haunted, that was a clear advantage. Galleries were quick to pick up on the trend, and until the early 1970s, American artists maintained a high visibility on the German scene.

If that presence played a positive role in Germany's cultural redefinition, there were deficits, too — particularly for younger artists misled by the apparent simplicity of the American gesture. Rarely did European impersonations have the vigor, the technical savvy, the calculated roughness of the American originals. Ultimately, there was a reaction against New World models. Meanwhile, the local market was nearing the saturation point, a new generation was emerging from Germany's art academies, and new aesthetic modes were being explored on both sides of the Atlantic.

The intellectual, systematic approaches that came into fashion were far better suited to the German temperament. American artists were the superstars of Documents in the 1960s; while they were still visible in 1977, the leading roles had gone to Josef Beuys and Klaus Rinke.

But the Yanks are on the march again, and the decade of the 1980s may well be theirs. Furthermore, it is not merely the tried and true who are being courted by German galleries, but younger artists still in the process of establishing their reputations. Rather than waiting

for the seal of approval from New York, Cologne's Rudolf Zwirner and Duesseldorf's Hans Mayer make their own SoHo loft tours and draw their own conclusions. Zwirner is devoting almost all of the current season to young American artists — including his latest enthusiastic discovery, sculptor Bruce Robbins. More than a year ago he orchestrated an

Among the inside tips one hears with increasing frequency from German collectors are Terence LaNoue, James Havard, Fred Bull, Rodney Ripps, Richard Stuart and Susan Pitt. If there is a "pattern" in all this, it is represented by the pattern-painters, who were given the imprimatur of a museum show last year at Aachen's Neue Galerie. But, in fact, there is a



Johnson's "Garden of Cyrus I": "an amazingly varied pictorial vocabulary."

Large sheets of paper are washed with color in sweeping, big-brush gestures, and a grid is penciled over the background. Ink is dropped within each of the resulting squares, often, several colors at a time — and forms puddles of jewellike brilliance.

Hillenbrand often suffuses the surface with dustings of metallic powders before the paper is finally bonded to canvas. The total effect is of viewing a work, or a series of works, through veils, and each level reveals a new gesture, a new structure. Despite this complex visual activity, the paintings radiate stillness and harmony; the triptychs prepared for Wuppertal show had the opulent shine of ancient icons.

Douglas Johnson, too, includes abstract gesture in his canvases, but only as a kind of grace note, and as one aspect of an amazingly varied pictorial vocabulary. As his current exhibition at Duesseldorf's Galerie Denise Rene-Hans Mayer once more documents, his great forte is as a draftsman, and in our time only Hockney competes with the elegant self-assurance of his pencil line. Even in his elaborate paintings — often near-epic in theme — drawing plays a dominant role. It is not buried beneath the fields of color Johnson lays down with such immense painterly care, but superimposed over them. While the oil base is still wet, the artist draws directly onto it with colored pencils, graphite, oil crayons and copy-pencils, so that the drawing fuses with the painted background. Hence, the surface maintains the delicacy and idiosyncrasy of drawing, without its usual fragility.

This is Douglas Johnson's second exhibition at the gallery in the last two years, and it amply demonstrates the discipline, intelligence, and technical virtuosity with which his works continue to grow. His compositions still rely on montage effects, but in the works on canvas, as in those on paper, there has been a simplification of imagery, a concentration of focus. Quotations from literature and the fine arts are still present, as are autobiographical metaphors, but these "picture poems" (as Stephen Spender once called them) have become more distilled, and through that distillation, have acquired yet greater authority.

The movement is even clearer in Johnson's new drawings, where relatively few images — a cocktail, a violin, a sprawling bull terrier, an antique bust — are poised against oval backgrounds in improbable but delicate balance. In their composition, as in their stunning palette of magentas, ivy greens, ochre and delicate blues, these are unashamedly romantic works, stopped short of sentimentality by the commanding authority of the drawing technique. This virtuosity, combined with uncanny instinct for his sitters, has made Douglas Johnson one of the most skilled portraitists of his generation, and there is a lengthening waiting list of German clients. It would almost seem as though the artist were determined to rescue the great tradition of portraiture single-handedly from the marginal and rather quaint status to which the age of photography has reduced it.

remarkable range of styles and media represented in German galleries, and an unprecedented openness to experiment.

Much of this activity is stimulated by the D.A.A.D. (The German Academic Exchange Service) which has enabled hundreds of American artists to live and work for one or two years in Germany. Susan Pitt's ironically erotic "Asparagus Theater," a combination of film, environment and wall constructions, grew in part out of her time in Berlin. The experience not only led to a series of exhibitions, but to an invitation from opera director Nikolaus Lehnhoff to design sets and costumes for the Wiesbaden production of "The Magic Flute." Joel Fisher, too, first received major critical attention during his D.A.A.D. Wanderjahre.

Recent exhibitions by John Hillenbrand and Douglas Johnson underscore the wide range of work on view in Germany. Hillenbrand's lyric but tightly controlled canvases at Wuppertal's Galerie Epikur are the result of the artist's continuing exploration of the abstract mode.

on the maze of Art Nouveau, Art Deco, "in Style," "less is more" and "less is a wave of the 20th century." Huxtable defined the latest movement — a sort of "all goes" that has taken the United States and produced such amazing monuments as Philip Johnson's design for a tendele skyscraper.

Modernism is the willingness to look at the modernists (the Bauhaus, down-to-essentials look) have rejected, and "Everything that was taboo is now as if it can be admired or used. Architects really a little like children discovering broccoli. It all existed before, but had been left to fit in with the pure modern-

course, it is much too much of a pendulum swing against the "less is more" idea. That one to be rediscovered by another genera-

times architecture as a background to other than as its subject in an art film. "The closer to the mark, 'Annie Hall' and the quality of New York City found in many art films," she said. "It's a building art as experienced by people, as Hollywood films of the '30s — the reruns on television give the mantle idea of Art Deco — a beautiful innocence."

Further, it is not merely the tried and true who are being courted by German galleries, but younger artists still in the process of establishing their reputations. Rather than waiting

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# Exhibition Traces Landscape Tradition

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It was the opinion of Toulouse-Lautrec that "the pure landscape painter is a fool," that a landscape should form a mere backdrop to the people who were the true subject of the painter's art.

There spoke the townsman, never more happy than when living it up in his house in Paris. In opposition, however, would be the many hundreds of artists who elected to be pure landscapists precisely because the elegance and beauty of nature remained unspoiled, untroubled by the presence of man.

What is surprising is that though as early as the beginning of the 15th century Fra Angelico was representing a particular landscape in his work, it was not until nearly 400 years later that the landscapist in general worked in the open air, in sight of that which he intended to portray.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has mounted an intriguing exhibition that traces the tradition of open-air oil sketching from its beginnings in the last years of the 17th century to its great flowering in the early and mid 1800s. ("Paintings from Nature," Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W.1 to March 16.)

The show is divided into four phases. The first covers the early essays in landscape painting from nature which, though they appear to have originated in Italy, have left no incontrovertibly documented examples.

There is, however, documentary evidence that Francois Desportes (1661-1743), hunt painter to Louis XIV of France, was by the turn of the century painting in the woods and fields near Versailles and Paris, with portable equipment specially designed for him. In his lifetime, these were little esteemed by his patrons, remained in his studio, and many years after his death were sold to the Sevres porcelain factory as themes for ceramic decoration. Already in Desportes' sketches can be seen the selective eye for a good composition so necessary to the landscapist faced with undisciplined Nature.

The second phase of the show covers the later 18th century, by which time, though the French still held pride of place in landscape sketching, at least one Britisher was pioneering plein-air painting. This was Welsh born Thomas Jones (1742-1803) who, chiefly a studio landscapist (that is, one who completed his oil landscapes in the studio from pencil and watercolor notes made on the spot) made open-air oil sketches for his own use, as had Desportes.

This he did both in Italy where he lived and

worked in the 1770s and 1780s and back home in Britain. Most of these fine, fresh works, which have an Impressionist quality of light about them, remained in the private collections of his collateral descendants until the 1950s.

Jones was the exception in England, however; it was in the main the French who developed the tradition of open-air landscape painting, markedly Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes (1750-1819) and Francois-Marius Granet (1775-1849). Both are well represented in this compilation, Valenciennes with loans from the Louvre, Granet from the Musee Granet in Aix-en-Provence and from French private collections.

In the early 19th century, with what the catalog terms "Early Romantic naturalism," the English, notably J.M.W. Turner (1775-1851) and John Constable (1776-1837) take the lead from the French. In contemplating the splendor and imaginative force of their work, we too often forget that both Turner and Constable were eminently practical men.

Turner once had himself lashed to the mast of a very small ship in a very great storm, the better to observe the exact effects of lightning and wind on water, while Constable was fully trained in the family trade of grain milling. The Constable mills were wind-powered; their daily bread depended quite literally upon read-



"Painting from Nature" chronicles landscape painting; here, Turner's "Windsor from Lower Hope."

ing the weather signs right. Clouds in a Turner or Constable landscape are not there just for their romantic picturesque; they stem from a lynx-eyed observation of earth, sea and sky.

Constable, Turner and the short-lived genius Richard Parkes Bonington (1802-1828) were without doubt the forerunners of French Im-

pressionism; but the French landscapists themselves, equally well represented in the final phase of the exhibition — "The Sketch established" — foretell the great originals of the 20th century. Cezanne, as we know, was influenced by Granet with whose sketches he was familiar, as well as being a pupil of Honoré Gibert, curator of the Musee Granet.

But further, I venture to suggest, an analytical manner of studying and creating a landscape was influenced by such as the "Rocks at Fontainebleau" (1798-1817) "Rocks at Fontainebleau" borrowed from the Louvre for the current show, traces the master landscapers of Constable and

# Van Gogh Center Helps Those Who Dare

by Gary Yerkey

AMSTERDAM — It is a Sunday afternoon, and the sun is shining through huge windows onto the less-than-masterful canvases of 30 amateur artists.

Working her way slowly from artist to artist, encouraging each, Ursula de Boer, who founded the fine arts workshop at the Vincent Van Gogh Museum eight years ago, tells a visitor that "Americans dare."

"Americans and children don't care if they are capable or not," she says. "Unlike European adults, who are usually very inhibited about their artistic ability, Americans and children just paint away."

This is democracy at work — would-be artists, some who have never held a paint brush before, putting paint on canvas as if they were well. Vincent van Gogh. He would be happy.

So would his nephew, who in the early 1970s told the Dutch government he would turn over his entire art collection, including 200 paintings and 500 drawings by his uncle, to the government if it would build a national museum to house the treasure. One of the conditions he set down for the museum was that it incorporate a workshop where anyone and everyone could come and be artists themselves, if only for an afternoon.

"It has been a great success," Miss de Boer says, adding that the workshop indeed was incorporated into the museum when it was built in 1973, just before the great painter's nephew died. She says he took the workshop idea from similar experiments he had seen in the United States.

For a nominal charge, anyone — tourists, housewives, businessmen on their lunch hour — can come into the workshop, pick up a pack containing paint, brush and paper (or pencil, charcoal, crayons and paper), sit down at a table or easel and begin. A rotating teaching staff of about 10 Amsterdam artists, including Miss de Boer, offer encouragement. There are

objects to paint or draw scattered about the room — bowls of fruit, flowers and sometimes even live models.

"When we first started," Miss de Boer explains, "we had no teachers. We thought that perhaps people would feel freer without them. But that didn't work. Inexperienced artists want guidance. So now there is at least one teacher present all the time."

In eight years, the workshop has expanded to include formal courses in photography, etching and silk screening, as well as the standard courses in drawing and painting. The cost is minimal — about 130 guilders (\$65), for example, for a weeklong drawing course in the summer, including meals, and about 250 guilders (\$125) for a painting course of similar length, also in the summer.

Miss de Boer says that the workshop is a continuation of the long Dutch tradition that art should be not only for but by the average

man. In the Netherlands, unlike most countries, art has not been the sole preserve of the rich, the church or the intellectuals but the right of every citizen. Artists have been an integral part of villages and towns throughout the country for centuries, like butchers and bakers. Today, nearly a thousand Dutch artists receive special social security grants.

Aside from the workshop, the museum also boasts a library, archives and a study area. All are open to the public.

"But it is the workshop," Miss de Boer says, "that best reflects how the Dutch people feel about art. It is a place where anyone can pick up a brush or pencil under expert guidance and find out for themselves what it means to experiment with color, form and materials."

Vincent Van Gogh Museum, Paulus Potterstraat 7, Amsterdam. Open Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sundays and holidays 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Tel: 2077.20.23. Workshop tel: 2077.68.81.



Amateurs try their hand at an art class at the Van Gogh Museum.

# Belgium Presents First Marquet Exhibit

by Rona Dobson

CHARLEROI, Belgium — A glum winter aspect brightens up with the current exhibition of the works of Albert Marquet in Charleroi, a small industrial city in the heavily industrial south where tourists seldom stray. Its Palais des Beaux Arts is a flourishing arts center with theater, music, ballet and major art shows.

A retrospective at the Palais honoring Marquet (until Feb. 22) is the first in Belgium. A remarkable collection of his varied and prolific oeuvre has been gathered for it, with many works coming from the museum in Bordeaux, city of Marquet's birth, and others from private and national collections.

Marquet is best known for his stubby little cargo boats that tunneled their way through gray seas, smoke belching from bartling funnels, or moored at docksides awaiting cargo, but he also painted interiors, landscapes and nudes, with a certain feel for drama.

He composed his rooms as if for a stage set and his nudes as if for the photographer's lens. His seascape colors are cool, overcast, restrained, but he suddenly breaks out into spatters of scarlet with French flags flying for celebrations or just decoration. Before his death in 1947, Marquet had painted a great many works and a great many places. He shared a house with Matisse in Paris, and a glimpse of Matisse shows through in the husky patterned backgrounds for some of the nudes.

The batch of drawings are a bonus. Marquet's fast, etched strokes building with deceptive casualness into figures bustling about — a rider on a horse, jiving dancers, all looking so easy to copy and all so dextrously imbued with individual wit and flair. The self-portrait among the paintings gives the only clue to this quick-witted sense of humor. He paints himself full face closing one eye in a sly and unmistakable wink.

For those not too Brussels-bound to make the short trip to Charleroi, the Musee de Glass is a splendid showcase for another facet of the city's culture and industry combined, with its very large collection of industrial and decorative glass arranged chronologically from Roman times. A special show on view here until March 18 of lighting equipment for communal transport from 1850 onward sets out tramway lanterns, train lamp signal torches and early station lights. It is an unusual (and appropriate) idea for our energy-conscious era.

In Brussels, the most enjoyable art show running is the Ceramics Festival at the Museum of Art and History (to March 5), an all-Belgian exhibition by potters recently invited to take part in the Faenza ceramics show in

Italy. Always an area of bizarre fantasy for Belgian surrealists, probably stemming from the same surreal and demonic sources of inspiration as the paintings of Magritte and Braugel, these ceramic exhibits are a far cry from the usual graceful jar or pot popped into the kiln.

They include limply crumpled teapots, a cornered cat-beast assailed by hunters' spears that revolves in its glass case, a winged horse rearing at a fish head between its hooves, breaking out of — or maybe sinking into — a tall column, broken lutes in abundance pathetically strewn about and a lifesize sculpted ceramic figure like a tomb effigy stretched out on the floor.

Pierre Caille's group of genial oddities, one a Ronald Searle snail, is pure surrealism, and some in solid gold at that; Pauwels' portraits of rumped, gesticulating bureaucrats in their chairs, pose and expression strapped in ceramic as if the material were mere malleable plasticine, are masterpieces of wit and skill. The squashed teapots, a neat pile of sheared-off half-cups and half-saucers, all in succulent white paste, are by Piet Stockmans, a young

Flemish potter, his best joke the jumpy pot with inward-turned spout.

Carmen Dionyse from Ghent comes to serious sculpture with her shrouded small classical heads, the finish and guarded secret. Notably absent are Loulou's lifesize creations in gaudy colors, are superb caricatures of typical Brussels. In these hard times, an astonishing monism is the regular appearance of new series in Brussels. The latest to open, young Englishwoman as director and American woman as the first exhibitor.

Marie Pobre lives in Chicago and is in Belgium for the first time. She has a series of portraits, many featuring her own features, others of older women faces worn and full of character. There is a score of heads painted onto a long banner of canvas has novelty but novelty as it is one whole work. Faces painted bottoms of cigar boxes add a light touch more variety of subject and style would make a meager show.

Marie Pobre at Galerie Preiser, Brussels. 4. To March 5.



'Le Cheval a Marseille' by Albert Marquet, on display at Charleroi, Belgium.

## Collector's Guide

**PRE-COLOMBIAN VERY RARE**  
Aster jade sacrificial knife and Olmec jade mask, also a small Roman coin collection for sale.  
Contact Box D1719, International Herald Tribune, 93521, Newbury Garden, France or phone Belgium 31/833.834.

**GHIGLION-GREEN Paintings Wanted**  
Principal wishes to purchase paintings by the artist  
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## Paris Gallery Shows Zitman

PARIS — Cornelis Zitman was 21 years old when he left his native Holland aboard a Swedish freighter heading for Venezuela. That was in 1947, and Zitman was going into exile because he did not want to serve in an army that was then implementing Holland's tough colonial policy in Indonesia.

Though very young, he already had eight years of art studies behind him and, after various jobs as a designer and eventually as the director of a furniture factory, Zitman finally came to devote himself entirely to sculpture. The current exhibition at the Galerie Dina Vierny (36 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to March 21) is his third in Paris and is devoted mainly to strong "sculptor's drawings" of nudes, though it also includes some recent sculptures and (in the basement) a few strong pieces that were part of his 1977 show.

Zitman is a powerful artist, and his large sculptures sometimes have the awe-inspiring intensity of divinities. The charcoal drawings of female nudes are both sensitive in texture and strongly structured. Smaller sculptures sometimes express the sensuality and intensity of the larger ones, but also, occasionally, reveal a real gift for humor as in his small sunbather or his standing figure of Dina Vierny, owner of the gallery and former model of Maillol.

Authentic sculptors are very rare beasts and Zitman clearly is one of that species.

Andre Francois is a delicious humorist whose books, posters and magazine covers are familiar just about all over the world. This solid reputation has probably done a disservice to Andre Francois the artist, although even his art exhibitions do not exclude a touch of fantasy or humor. The current show of his works at the Galerie Nouvelle Observateur-Delpire (13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to March 7) includes a self-portrait that demands in the gallery window and shows Francois holding a brush inside an elaborate structure of a painting on an easel, within... etc.

The substance of the show, however is landscape, a consequence of Francois' living in the rolling countryside of the Vexin, north of Paris. He favors a composite approach of collage of various views (or of a view plus details), bound into a form of unity by delicately balanced layout. This approach nudges the viewer toward an awareness of the flux of time, and the imbrication of memory and experience. Though Francois can, without a doubt, be extremely funny (or soul-satisfyingly witty) he also has a lyrical gift.

Arman was one of the founding members of that slightly bogus art movement that called itself the New Realists. The work of the art-

ists who were part of it is of varying merit; but the theory that supposedly justified their innovative activities was hardly more than flak. Arman's original contribution to art was smashing various things to smithereens (violins, cellos, a grand piano, etc.) or, subsequently, assembling a large quantity of identical objects (automobile bumpers, saws, pliers, etc.) in pieces referred to as accumulations.

The present show at the Galerie Beaubourg (23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to March 1) shows us castings of these accumulations in deathless bronze. Arman's original spirit was somewhat akin to Pop, but bronze is something else again. These accumulations of hammers, sickles and various other objects (each according to his own kind) would probably look appropriately modern and elegant in the lobby of a bank.

Louis Cane came to the attention of the public some years ago by producing large, unstrutted canes that were sometimes described as a sort of continuation of Rothko (though they were closer to the idea of a Rothko than to its sensual intensity). He had the disadvantage of building his foundations on the most dogmatically puritanical idea of art that rather amounted to painting himself into a corner. Since then he has attempted various sallies to break out of his bind, which is comparable to what happens when a powerful superego takes control of an activity that is beyond its competence. Cane's latest paintings at the Galerie Daniel Templeon (30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Feb. 21) are large, aggressive, brown canvases whose subject matter and style could, for the sake of convenience, be described as close to that of "Charlie-Hebdo," a somewhat scatologically inclined, libertarian Parisian weekly. — Michael Gibson

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## AUCTION SALES

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Maître DELORME, Auctioneer  
3, rue de Panthéon, 75008 PARIS. Tel. 265.57.63

## Troubled Times in the Art Market

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The art market is going through a troubled period.

One of the most striking signs to professionals is the dearth of goods for sale. It is making itself felt in London, where auction catalogs have become a little slimmer and scarcer than last year and list surprisingly little of real interest.

It is more apparent in Paris, which does not benefit from a carefully regulated stream of specialist sales prepared a long time ahead as in London but sells most of what it has to offer at very short notice. This year Drouot opened only in the second week of January and for a fortnight had only a thin trickle of junk to offer. The real opening of the season virtually took place early this month, unusually late.

The outlook is getting a little brighter just now. Paris auctioneers have two or three very good sales lined up — a promising old master drawing sale will be held Feb. 18 and 19 by Maître Florent, followed on Feb. 20 by an architectural drawing sale conducted by Lucien Solanet. That day Eric Buffetaud will also be offering some excellent prints by 19th- and 20th-century masters that include first-class Gauguin woodcuts. And on March 17 he will disperse an important one-man collection of 19th- and 20th-century masters.

But the shortage of goods is only part of the problem. The market has become unpredictable, up one day, down the next. In Monte Carlo, where Sotheby's just held its midwinter round of sales, old masters of the French school did not fare very well.

Francois Boucher's "La Famille du Paysan," signed and dated 1762, with a cast-iron pedigree — two Paris Rothschild collections — was estimated at 200,000 francs (\$40,000). It failed to sell at only 160,000 francs. Two portraits by Louis XIV age, Nicolas de Largilliere, also failed to sell. One, still in its period carved giltwood frame, represents the Duke de Biron in 1714, when he became lieutenant general of the kingdom. The estimate was 400-600,000 francs and the knocked-down figure left it unsold at 350,000 francs. It was later sold privately at an undisclosed price, presumably around that figure.

Another portrait that was included in the great Paris retrospective of Largilliere's work in 1928, was again stranded — at only 170,000 francs. It may be argued that formal portraits don't sell easily. That however hardly applies to the portrait of a young girl by Nicolas Bernard Lepicie (1735-1784) bought in at 40,000 francs, 20 percent below the conservative

50,000 francs estimate. And one such formal portrait did sell, Alexandre Roslin's portrait of Marie-Christine, the daughter of the Austrian Empress Maria-Theresia. It sold for 223,000 francs and will wind up abroad. The other "expensive" painting in the sale was a genre scene by Louis Boullogne that fetched exactly the same price, paid by a London dealer.

Most surprising of all, one of the more important and attractive paintings in the sale, bought in at 340,000 francs and sold for only 200,000 francs, might eventually be worth 500,000 francs when offered to an institution. But you get that maximum price in Monaco on a rainy day without the glamorizing context of a superlatively sale was a genre scene by Louis Boullogne that fetched exactly the same price, paid by a London dealer.

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Fragonard's "The Twins" (detail).

"The Twins" by the great Jean-Honore Fragonard, showing a young woman bending over her baby twins at night in the glowing light shed by a chimney fire, made only 330,000 francs, more in real value than the 226,000 francs it had been sold for at Drouot on Dec. 8, 1976. But in real value it only kept up with the pace of inflation, without paying the merest interest rate on the capital investment — again disproving the much repeated but unverifiable claim that "top quality" always sells well.

As in every mishap, a variety of reasons could be put forward. Reserve prices were definitely too high. The Largilliere portrait,

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Loans, Joint Ventures Suggested by Deng

PEKING — Top Chinese officials raised the possibility of reviving projects with foreign companies, primarily Japanese and West German...

Better Way

But Mr. Deng added: "We hope a better solution will be found through joint efforts such as using government loans or starting joint ventures...

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NEW YORK — The recession finally caught up with the foreign operations of many U.S. companies in last year's second half...

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TOKYO — Japan's wholesale price index fell for the second consecutive month, dropping 0.5 percent in January...

British Inflation Rate Drops to 13 Percent

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate dropped to 13 percent in January from 15.1 percent in December...

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After the market close, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrowest measure of the money supply, M1-A, fell \$500 million in the latest week...

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U.S.-Algeria Pact Is Expected Soon On Price of Gas

ALGIERS — Algeria and the United States are likely to reach a compromise next week on a price for temporary deliveries of Algerian gas after a 10-month suspension of supplies in a dispute, informed sources said.

The compromise, under which the U.S. is expected to pay much more for the gas, should emerge from a visit here by a U.S. Department of Energy delegation on Tuesday and Wednesday, the sources said.

They said the talks will cover only a temporary restart to deliveries at a provisional price and not a 25-year contract for the sale of large quantities, which both sides want.

Industry experts believe any final settlement could influence world prices of natural gas as other exporters follow Algerian prices. Algeria, the world's third-largest gas producer, has been seeking to tie gas prices to those of oil.

The United States and Algeria were likely to agree on a base price of between \$4 and \$4.60 per million British thermal units of gas, the sources said.

Algeria was charging \$1.94 per million Bu until April 1980, when it suspended deliveries to El Paso Co. The Algerian state energy company, Sonatrach, then sought a price of \$6 per million Bu.

The sources said \$4 was the last price offered by the U.S. side while \$4.60 was proposed by Sonatrach this year for deliveries to Britain.

Record Bonn Sale Fails to Slow Dollar

(Continued from Page 11) ing fixing of \$492.50 and the afternoon fixing of \$491.50 showed little change in the market.

Silver slipped to \$12.75 an ounce from \$12.80 on a quiet Thursday and \$13.275 last Friday.

The mark has been particularly hit by the dollar's buoyancy because of West Germany's economic slowdown and big balance of payments deficit. It has lost more than 20 percent of its value against the dollar in the past six months.

To keep it within its limits in the European Monetary System, whose currencies must float closely together, the Bundesbank is believed to have sold more than a billion dollars last week, but had not

been significantly noticed on the market in the last few days.

Even a grim U.S. economic forecast Thursday, predicting worse inflation, growth and unemployment, failed to stop the dollar's rise on European markets.

Dealers said that the markets felt that dangers of inflation would

lead Washington to keep U.S. interest rates at the high levels that have made the dollar so attractive to investors recently.

The mark and the Belgian franc sank to their floors against the French franc within the European Monetary System.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profits, and Per Share. Includes sections for Australia (Broken Hill Proprietary, Dunlop Olympic), United States (Hormel, Combustion Engineering), and Silver.

Devaluation of Peso in Argentina Triggers Rush to Convert Currency

(Associated Press) BUENOS AIRES — Reflecting a weakening public faith in their government, Argentines have been rushing to banks and currency exchanges to buy U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies since the peso was devalued last week.

The run on foreign currencies started Feb. 3, a day after a 10 percent devaluation of the peso from 2,038 to the dollar to 2,342. The conversion of pesos has drained an estimated \$1.35 billion from the Argentine bank system.

The bank intervened Wednesday, when \$280 million in pesos were traded, the biggest daily run on foreign currency here since 1975.

Bankers cited a lack of public confidence in assurances by President Jorge Videla's military government that the devaluation would be the only major currency adjustment until Aug. 31. A series of minor adjustments of 2 to 3 percent a month is scheduled through August.

The newspaper Clarin reported Thursday that advisers to Gen. Roberto Viola, who is to take office as president next month, were considering a more rapid devaluation for importers and exporters to help Argentine farmers and businessmen dependent on foreign trade. Viola aides quoted by the news agency Noticias Argentinas denied the report.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of Chicago Futures prices for February 13, 1981. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, and Pork Bellies.

Table of Live Beef Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Live Hogs, and Lumber prices.

Table of Fresh Broiler Chickens, Shell Eggs, and Plowwood prices.

Table of Copper, Silver, and Platinum prices.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Industrial Average and Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Standard & Poors NYSE Index

Table showing Standard & Poors NYSE Index and Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Actives

Table listing American Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

International Monetary Market

Table showing International Monetary Market rates for British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Deutschmark, French Franc, Japanese Yen, and Dutch Guilder.

New York Futures

Table showing New York Futures prices for Round White Potatoes, Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa.

London Metals Market

Table showing London Metals Market prices for Copper wire bars, Lead, Zinc, and Aluminum.

London Commodities

Table showing London Commodities prices for Sugar, Orange Juice, and Cotton.

Cash Prices

Table showing Cash Prices for various commodities like Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes for various groups of commodities.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends for various companies, categorized by increased and decreased dividends.

Toronto Stocks

Table showing Toronto Stocks closing prices for February 12, 1981.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table showing Friday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for February 13, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

EX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various banks and currencies.

European Stock Markets

Table of European stock market closing prices in local currencies.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of floating rate notes with columns for bank, note type, and rate.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market data.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock market data.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt stock market data.

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Employment classified advertisements including roles like Euro Regional Sales Manager, Executive Positions Available, and various job openings.

Hotels, Restaurants, Night Clubs

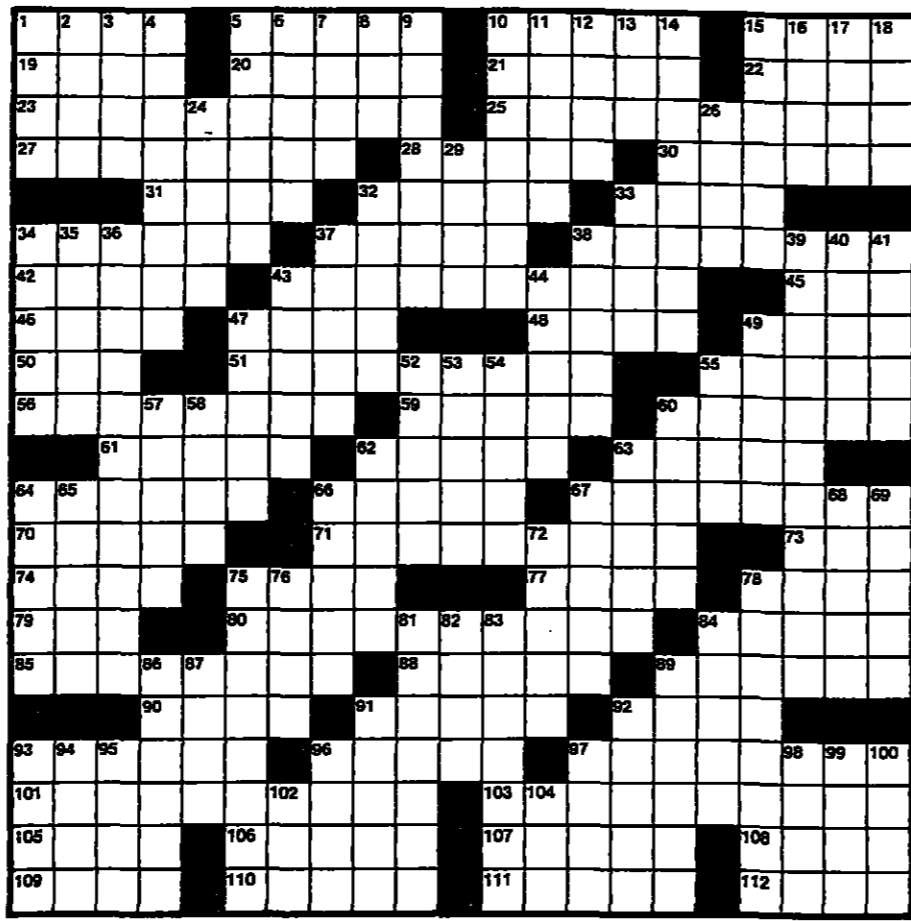
Hotels, restaurants, and night clubs advertisements, including listings for Eurocity Tower Hotel, Regency - USA, and others.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Eugene T. Malleska

Word Feast By Jeanette K. Brill

- ACROSS
1 Tarry
5 Begal
10 Deadly
15 Horn of a crescent moon
19 Arabic letter
20 Accrue
21 Gay
22 One of the Aleutians
23 Yeomen of the guards
25 Skinny one
27 Muscle
28 "Dragon-wyck" author
30 Exuberant
31 Gloat
32 Surname in a Broadway musical
33 Canaan deity
34 "Lady Be Good" playwright
37 Freight
38 Piazzas
42 Mirador
43 Dolt
45 Castor, e.g.
46 Hollywood writer-producer
47 Arid
48 Pk. and bu.
49 Birthplace of Galileo
50 Parks' successor at Atlantic City
51 Redhead
55 Crab or snake
56 Cole Porter's "It's a Wonderful Life"
59 Main Line town in Pa.
60 Oyster's enemy
61 Sardonic form of humor



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Table with 10 columns and 10 rows of crossword puzzle solutions, including words like 'CROSSING', 'HOLDING', 'SUPPORT', etc.

- DOWN
1 Bunyan's blue
2 Holly
3 Bantingize
4 Brought about
5 Under one's guidance
7 One who repents
8 Stray
9 Napoleon, e.g.
10 Swag
11 Composer
12 Rent
13 "The Greatest"
14 Pieces passing through
15 Occult doctrine or science
16 Curry's people
17 R.h.l. or e.r.a.
18 Niggling
24 Register
26 Paraphernalia
29 Therefore
32 He wrote "Marius the Epicurean"
33 Belator
34 Submitted
35 Church vestment
36 Postiluminous
37 favor
38 Largo and presto
39 Takes the coward's way
40 Item for Peter Hurd
41 Fixed look
43 Farinaceous
44 Caucasian, in Hawaii
47 Inking
49 China's gift to Washington
52 "Billy Budd" is one
53 "Pulber"
54 "Pagliacci" role
55 Money in meshed
57 Site of the U. of Maine
58 Field mouse
62 U.S. dress
63 Female sandpiper
64 Proportion
65 Bushback's cousin
66 Hale and Earl
67 Thwart a plan
68 Indulge in
69 Satisfied
70 Prussian lancer
75 Hip-thigh ailment
76 Dog-days word
78 Negotiate
81 TV device
82 Assam silkworm
83 Rate for transporting
84 Minstrel end man
86 Dreams of youth
87 One-horse carriage
88 Travelers with tails
89 Lead—Act: 1941
92 Outlaw Starr
93 Govt. agent
94 A wife of Hercules
95 U.S. 1 and U.S. 66
96 Complacent
97 Barbecue accessory
98 Bulrush
99 Plant form
100 Smith and Barber
102 Sea bird
104 Wall St. term

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for location, high, low, and conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

SPORTSMEN AND GAMESMEN

By John Dizikes. Houghton Mifflin. 350 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

As a collection of colorful portraits, even as a survey of American popular culture, John Dizikes' "Sportsmen and Gamesmen" is just fine. I didn't at all mind reading once again the highly dramatic story of Paul Morphy...

Nor will I ever really tire of P.T. Barnum, who, Dizikes reminds us, used to sucker his customers into leaving his museum sooner than they'd planned by posting a sign that read, "To the Egress."

And it's a pleasure to meet some of the less familiar sporting and gaming figures that Dizikes introduces in his volume. There are Col. William Ransom Johnson and Richard Ten Broeck, the two dominant figures in American horse racing during the 19th century.

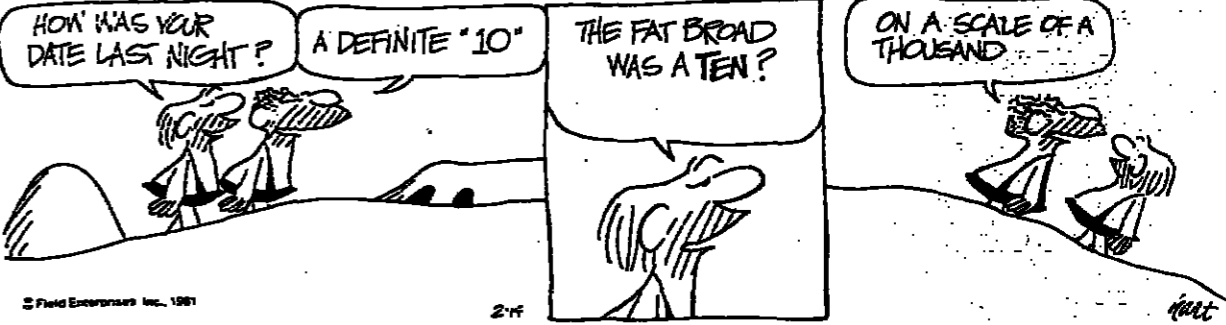
Not only do these figures give Dizikes the chance to wheel out lively anecdotes about one-famous, now-forgotten horse races, boxing matches, sailing tests and other contests, but they also allow him to explore obscure corners of popular cultural history.

The only trouble is that Dizikes, who teaches history at the University of California at Santa Cruz, has a thesis in mind. Superficially, it is unexceptionable — that the development of American sports from the Age of Jackson on has been a "gradual transformation of the aristocratic tradition into a popular one," the aristocratic trad-

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REXY MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



Fiction Award Set for April

WASHINGTON — A new fiction award will be given for the first time April 18 at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Called the PEN-Faulkner Award for Fiction, it will be given annually for a work of fiction by a U.S. citizen that is judged best by a small jury of the writer's peers.

N.C. Police Bloodhound Smelled Freedom When Chasing Robber

SANFORD, N.C. — A young bloodhound recently acquired by the Police Department highlighted it from the force while tracking an armed robber, authorities said. Police Chief Ron Yarborough said Thursday the 18-month-old dog, named Duke, disappeared Monday night after backing out of his tracking harness. Duke was taken to a store where an armed robbery had taken place.

12 F-16s to Take Part in NATO War Game

WASHINGTON — Twelve U.S. F-16 jet fighters will be deployed to Norway later this month for a joint NATO mission in the first overseas tactical flight of the newest U.S. fighter aircraft, the Pentagon says. The Air Force planes are to participate in Exercise Blackhill from Feb. 23 to March 19, Pentagon officials said Thursday.



Art Buchwald

Nuclear Examples

WASHINGTON — There is entirely too much talk lately about nuclear war. First we had Secretary of State Alexander Haig testify before a Senate Committee that there were worse things in this world than nuclear war. Then we had Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger pushing for a neutron bomb. Everyone suddenly seems to be thinking the unthinkable.



Buchwald

Unknown Mozart Symphony Found

MUNICH, West Germany — The Bavarian State Library announced Thursday it has found a previously unknown symphony composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart when he was 9.

Paul Newman

'Sometimes I Feel It's All Here, The Next Day, That It's Garbage'

By Michiko Kakutani New York Times Service MIAMI — It was a warm, gray day, and Paul Newman was sitting in a hotel room, taking a break from his latest film and thinking desultorily about leaving the movie business.



Newman as New York cop.

Partnerships and second place in the 24 Hours of Le Mans. Newman learned to race, he says, the same way he learned to act — by methodical study and lots of hard work.

PEOPLE: Balloon Leak Imperils World Flight Attempt

The Jules Verne has developed a small leak that could force Maxie Anderson, 46, and Don Ida, 47, to abandon their attempt to make the first nonstop around the world balloon flight. The helium balloon, flying at 21,000 feet, was sighted by radar about 100 miles southwest of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS section containing various notices, subscriptions, and legal notices.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Real estate listings, business opportunities, and services across various countries including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and the UK.

SOHIO advertisement featuring a large globe and text: 'A world of opportunity back home'.